Pake may not break out in one, or three, or ten years; but it will come in the end, and, so sure ly as it does come, it will only terminate in the downfall and destruction of the boasted empire

of Great Britain. This being the true philosophical view of the question, we cheerfully hail the new treaty and wish it all success. That the naval power of England has yet to go down before the modern iron fleets of America, like the ripe corn beneath the sickle of the reaper, is a fact beyond all peradventure. This slave trade treaty is one of many other elements that must hasten this result; and in planting these fruitful seeds of future wars with England we per haps are only carrying out the destiny of this republic to supplant her great commercial rival, and thus to become the first maritime nation of the globe.

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS AT PORT ROYAL. It appears, from our Washington telegrams that the problem of the successful cultivation of abandoned plantations by contraband labor, in the district of Port Royal, S. C., has been placed in the hands of Secretary Stanton for

The transfer of this important work from the Treasury Department to the more practical Secretary of War has not been made a moment too soon; and if it shall result in the exodus of the abolition missionaries from Port Royal, and a thorough change in the management of the contrabands, it will receive the sanction and approval of the country.

Under Mr. Pierce, the agent of the abolitionists, the negroes have become utterly demoralized and worthless. His teachings and those of his coworkers, who are sentimental women of the strong minded type and visionary and fanatical politicians, have produced their legitimate results. The negro refuses, in many instances, to labor at all; is insolent and treacherous, and deports himself in a manner so imperious that even his white sisters and brothers have become quite disgusted with the work they have undertaken to accomplish, and are relinquishing their positions to return North again.

The missionaries have already come in direct antagonism with the military authorities and the government agent for the collection of cotton, in assuming positions and powers for which they can find no authority. The government agent has been hampered and embarrassed, and the military authorities once held for a while at bay by these impudent fanatics, who have adopted the rule or ruin principle of General Greeley to its fullest extent. The firm and decisive action of one of the generals caused the missionaries at North Edisto to relinquish the power which they had arrogated to themselves, and the transfer of their control to the War Department will effectually complete the work.

With intelligent and practical agents the War Department may succeed in the experiment of working contrabands on Southern soil; but with the visionary abolitionists and their impracticable schemes, and all their doctrines of equality, fraternity and freedom carried out, the experiment will result only in disaster, and perhaps in blood.

Under Secretary Stanton's wise and practical management the results will, we doubt not, be beneficial to the negroes and highly satisfactory to the country.

WENDELL PRILLIPS AND THE PARTY OF BLOOD Wendell Phillips, after being repulsed in his campaign in the West by a bombardment of rotten eggs, has fallen back upon Boston, where he can breathe more freely and speak his mind about the President and the generals of the army. He has made a curious speech in Tremont Temple, in which he says the government is now a military despotism, and absurdly calls upon Mr. Lincoln to abolish slavery, which he has neither the constitutional nor physical power to do. He says there is no constitution now, but that the President is like the Girondist or moderate reform party in the French Revolution, and his generals-McClellan, Halleck. Grant and Buell-like the Manchesters, Fairfaxes and Essexes in the English Revoluperseded by the Jacobins and the axe of Cromwell, and the guillotine of Robespierre ought to take the place of the President and his generals who "want to harm nobody." Who is to be the Cromwell? Is it John C. Fremont? Who is to be the Robespierre? Is it Wendell Phillips, with Horace Greeley and the Tribune for Marat and his bloody journal? It will not satisfy the radical abolitionists to have the Union restored and law and order re-established. What they want is blood, blood, more blood. They are the party of blood. Yesterday Greeley suggested in the Tribune the idea of drowning the women and children of New Orleans by cutting the levee of the Mississippi. This is not original; for James Watson Webb long since advised it: but the suggestion just now, at second hand, by Greeley, shows how sanguinary and inhuman this Jacobin party is. It is true that the agents of Jeff. Davis set a bad example, in cutting the levee opposite Fort Wright, inundating Arkan-Sas. But this only proves that the secessionists and the abolitionists are equally cruel and satanic, and that the great majority of the people have neither part nor lot with them in their bloody programme, by which they would turn

JOBBERY UPON A SMALL SCALE.-Poor, poverty stricken Greeley has taken to jobbery upon a very small scale. Not content with turning the Tribune establishment into a gun manufactory, he now devotes himself to promiscuous writing, and sells his services and opinions to the highest bidder. Thus he abuses that high minded statesman, Edward Everett, in the Tribune, for so many dollars a week, and praises and belands Edward Everett in the Ledger, at ten dol. lars a column. Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, is roughly handled by poor Greeley in the Tribune, and petted and puffed by Greeley, at ten dollars a column, in the Ledger. A comparison of Greeley's articles in the Tribune, Ledger and Independent will show to what a shameless excess this penny-a-line jobbery is carried. For a fat contract Greeley will praise a man in the Tribune. For ten dollars a column he will reply to his Tribune article for the Ledger. And then, to cap the climax, Greeley will write a scathing review, at three dollars a column, for the Independent, and annihilate both his preceding articles. Since Dana's departure the Tribune is rapidly decaying, and we do not wonder that poor Greelev clings to the Ledger, which has a circulation double that of the Weekly Tribune-its only rival-and will soon take its place altogether. But what must the public think of poor Greeley's consistency when they see him fanatical on a salary in the Tribune, conservative at ten dollars a colum

in the Ledger, and radical at a penny a line in the Independent? Poor Greeley!

SANITARY DEPARTMENT FOR NEWSPAPERS.—The war has caused a great deal of sickness among the soldiers and produced a large number of wounded, giving to the sanitary department of the army plenty to do. It has likewise placed a number of newspapers upon the sick list, to say nothing of those mortally wounded, rendering sanitary measures in that direction almost indispensable. We are informed that the World has had to again apply to its stockholders for sanitary relief. One of these unfortunate gentlemen, having already paid in six thousand dollars, is trying to compromise and get out of the concern by paying three thousand more. Only think: a stockholder of a daily newspaper paying three thousand dollars to get it off his hands. He exhibits more wisdom than all the rest; for the longer he remains in the greater will be his sanitary assessments.

The poor World is evidently going the way of all flesh. Piety don't pay in newspapers; bery don't pay; contracts don't pay; army ale and porter don't pay; straw hats and linen pantaloons don't pay; and we should not be surprised to learn that the gun contracts and jobs of some of our other contemporaries prove the death of them yet.

## YORKTOWN.

# INTERESTING FROM THE PENINSULA

The Capture and Destruction of a Rebel Redoubt.

The Gallant Conduct of the Massa chusetts Troops.

The Rebels Continuing Their Artillery Fighting.

Rumored Preparations of the Enemy to Evacuate the Peninsular, &c.,

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP IN FRONT OF YORKTOWN, April 26, 1862. Skirmish Near Yorktown—Brilliant Charge of Massachusetts Troops on a Rebel Redoubt-Pourteen Rebel Prisoner Taken, de.

Five companies of Massachusetts troops participated in splendid little action which took place this morning. drove the rebels away, killed quite a number, and hem med in fourteen, who were taken prisoners. The redoubt is situated in front of a piece of woods, and face an open cornfield to the right of the Yorktown road ascertain what fortifications were behind, beyond the woods. Farly this morning three companies of the First Massachuset's regiment, under Lieutegant Colonel Wells and two companies of the Eleventh, under Major Tripp left camp and arrived on the ground just about dayligh Company A. Captain Wild, was deployed as skirmisher the left across the field to prevent flank movement of the enemy. Company I. Captain Rand, was held in reserve towards right near a small ravine, while Company H, under Captain Carruth, advanced at double quick across the field and charged upon the work. Led by Lieutenant Colonel Wells, they dashed shead in the most open field, a distance of four or five hundred yards from the redoubt, the rebels opened a spirited fire from be band of sixty advanced at double quick, with bayouets them; but not a man on our side fired a gun until thos who charged the redoubt had arrived within a few yards of the ditch in front. Then they discharged a and the rebels retreated. Although much exhausted by the run across the cornfield, our men jumped into the ditch and climbed over the paranet. Thus the work was successfully taken in a few minutes. Lieutenant Chan. dier and Lieutenant Colonel Wells were among the firs to reach the fort. Company H lost three men killed and side. Most of the killed and wounded feil within twenty yards of the ditch, which was six or seven feet deep and cight feet wide in front of the redoubt. Company A still r position as skirmishers to the left, and subse quently Company I was ordered to advance to suppor those in front. In the meantime Company A. Eleventi those in frost. In the meantime Company A, Eleventh Massachusetts, Captain Humphrey, came forward to the right at double quick and kept the rebels back, while Company G, Captain Allen, which had been piaced to support a section of our artillery, also advanced, and with picks and shovels commenced destroying the redoubt. Our artillery did not fire a single shot. Presently the robels opened with their artillery from their fortifications to the left. Our brave Massachusetts boys fired away into the woods, while some of their comrades were shoveling the earth from the parapet of the robel fortinto the ditch below. A little to the right of this work there was an opening through the woods and a claring there was an opening through the woods and a clearin behind, where another rabel redoubt was situated From this the rebels poured forth a continuous fire; be behind, where another rebel redoubt was situated. From this the rebels poured forth a continuous fire; but the skirmishers from the Eleventh regiment filed off to the right and left, covered by the woods, and thus escaped the effect of their fire. When the attack was made on our left the rebels were driven in confusion in every direction. Fourteen of them got on a small strip of ground behind which was a stream which they could not cross. Hence they were taken prisoners. One of them rushed out with a white have sack on his musical and begged our men not to shoot. Firing in that direction ceased for a moment. He said there were thirteen others who wanted to surrender. Soon they appeared and ware taken prisoners. Fourteen rebels were captured altogether—one sergeant, one corporal and a dozen privates. They all belonged to Company F. Nin-teenth Virginia regiment. They were a company of sharpshooters who were on duty in the fort. They said they were soon supported by surprise, and when we opened the attack there was great confusion among them; but they were soon supported by other troops on the right and left. Our sorders acted in the most gallant manner, and were lightly complimented by the Erizadier Elevent when we are not to the remain. the neest callant manner, and were highly complimented by the Brigadier General, who was on the ground. The object of the moveme t having been most successfully accomplished, our men retired from the field in perfect order. When they were retiring, the robels commenced a brisk cannonade from the forts to the left, which were not more than seven or eight hundred vasid distant. It was beautiful to see how splendidly our skirmis aers retired in the midst of this heavy fire from the enemy's artiliery. Shells were bursting all around them, seattering dirt over many of the men, but the regiment had been so well drilled in skirmishing that this company came in cautiously, without losing a single man. Not one thought of running. On the contrary, all seemed reluctant to leave the field of action. Company H, First Massachusetts, which took the principal part in this splendid little action, was one of the three companies which bore the brunt of the battle at Blackburn's Ford, Guil run, on the 18th of July. On that occasion, as on this, Lieutenant Colonel Wells commanded. On that occasion, as on this, the company lost nearly one-third its number killed and wounded. Several who were wounded in the first attair, when they dashed down to the stream in front of a fortification, were also wounded this morning when they charged on the rebel redoubt. Firsted Grantman, who was wounded twice in the arm at Blackburn's Pord, received three wounds in the left leg, near the groin, this morning. He is now doing well-brighted groin, this morning. He is now doing well-brighted from the several of their killed and wounded contrades lay near the stream where they themselves were captured. The following is a complete list of our killed and wounded:

Rillen—Colliany 8, First Massachuserins.

Private George A. Noyes. Walter B. Andrews. a civilized population into a nation of savages,

Private George A. Noyes. Walter B. Andrews.
Private Wm. D. Smith.

WOUNDED-COMPANY H. Wm. Grantman.
Allen A. Kingsbury, mortally.
George L Stoddard.
George H. Campbell.
Wm. H. Montague.
Thomas Chilleck. George H. Stone. Wm. H. Lane. Oliver C. Cooper. Wm. T. Wright.

Thomas Chilleck. Wm. P. Hi
COMPANY A.
Thomas Archer, slightly in the face.
COMPANY A.
Stephen Wright, seriously in the head.
George G. S. Norris, slightly in the face

IN FRONT OF YORKTOWN, Va., April 25, 1862. An Artillery Duel Between the Union Gunboats and the Rebel Batteries—A Rebel Ruse—The Effect of the New Order about Sutters-A Specimen of Sutters' Charges-The Sanitary Commission, de. About one o'clock this morning a brisk cannonading

scurred between our gunboats and the enemy's batte-

shells exploded behind their intrenchments, and, it is presumed, must have done some mischief. The very neavy firing, which was from some of the largest guns on both sides, roused a good many slumbering regiments, and for a time a belief prevailed that the ball was at length opened. The first gun came from the rebel side, who seem to be getting fond of producing startling sensations, as this makes the third or fourth time they have made these artillery demonstrations in he vicinity of midnight. It happens, however, the they always fire on boys vigilant and ready; for scarcely ties away the boom of their own cannon before, mingling with its echoes, is the quickly responsive roar of our o artillery.

nde to the firing described above took place yes terday afternoon. Our gunboats had an eye there, tess on the enemy's intreachments and more to some vessels from which they were landing army supplies at the Yorktown dock. Our sharpseeing gunners compelled a withdrawal of the vessels to the other side of Yorktown. These afternoon gunboat firings—tor they have get new

withdrawal of the vessels to the other side of Yorktown. These afternoon gunboat firings—for they have got new to be almost as regular as an afternoon performance at Harnum's Museum—are becoming a great institution. Thousands watch with the intensest interest the firing; the quick flash from the gun's side gives the first premention of a new shot; the loud boom from the expussion follows, and then the ear and eye, miless too far off, trace the course of the shell and wait the explosion, the last the culminating point of interest.

The robels are beginning to assume an air of boldness, Several Sibiey tents to-day were placed in front of their intreachments. It is believed that some ruse is at the bottom of it; for the fact is noticeable that the moving forms of living and breathing rebels are wanting to give completeness to the same. A like mystery enabrouds the appearance of these tents and the non-appearance of the rebel balloon, which the development of the past few days has shown to be strictly of the carth, earthy.

The late order about sutiers has played fearful havoe with the occupations of these army sharks. Many who started with the Army of the Potomac with no money and less credit have now retired to their homes with more money than they over dreamed of, and will doubtless, on their ill-gotten gains, accumulated frem cheating soldiers, soon be coming out in the disguise of respectable citizens, with first class church pews and silver door plates. One now must travel several regiments through before he can strike on a satler's tent; but when he does come upon one it strikes back with very unchristian hardness. The way prices have gone up is atrocious, Nearly everything has doubled and trebled in price. Think of plugs of tobacce at forty cents, Bostom crackers lifty cents a pound, matches five cents a box, and everything in the way of eating, smoking and chewing in proportion. When one comes to stomachical beverages, the aljectival appellative atrocious prafixed to the word price is very fully expressive

The Rebel Fortifications-Accuracy of the Herald's Map-The Rebels Again Practising Their Artillery on the Union Store Barges, &c., &c.

At daylight this morning I obtained the best view of the rebel defences and rebels themselves I have had since my acjourn on the peninsula. Capt. Auchmuty and Brigade Surgeon Waters promised me the view if I would accompany them, which I did. Our horses sped as over the ground-a ride of several miles, owing to an obst nate bend in Wormsley creek, which had to be com passed—with lively and exultant rapidity. Capt. Auchmuty had his eplendid field glass with him. Our position eached-which it is not prudent to mention here, as it is the place from which our generals get their ings—a single glimpse through the glass showed me the accuracy of the recent map published in the HERALD of Yorktown and its intrench town and fortifications stood out in bold relief; the work laid out for our gallant soldiers was visible in panorama. The fortifications have but little to do with the town, with its half dozen houses, more or less, revealing the antique architecture of the Old Dominion, and decaying dilapidation saddening to contemplate. Within ravines, and the half dozen houses, more or less. The farms are not used now for raising bread, nor are the woods desolate, as they at first seemed. Every rood of ground supports its man; for infantry, cavalry and artilely packed together behind the ramparts. While enjoying our view, the sun of a beautiful April merning appeared above the horizon, and the scene seems more like some skilfully managed diorama than the stern reality it was. Not a sound was heard; yet all was life and motion. Behind us were the legions of the Army of the l'otomac, before us the reported flower of the South ern chivalry. The former were too well disciplined to disturb the ordered quiet; the latter, if not equally weil managed, were at least equally still. Cautious heads peered above the ramparts to see if any change had been wrought during the night around them. Bolder spirits stood upright on the earthworks to catch a better view. Now a field battery appeared, shiring, seemingly, the position it had occupied during the night. Further down the line a body of infantry moved along, relieving the carries while dark and crim body for the earthworks. guards, while, dark and grim looking, on the earthworks, were the long, black guns, commanding every point, or wre the long, black guns, commanding every point, or and near. The stars and bars flaunted deflantly in the air. Here and there a riflemen would leave the works, run across the open fields and drop in his rifle pis, sheltered by tall holly and evergreen boughs. Viewing this scene, it was impossible not to be impressed by the servicy of nature. All was peaceful, and, save the chirping of the morning birds, not a breath stirred the leaves. The trees were just bunding, or covered with white and crimson biossoms. The sun shone brightly on the fresh, green grass and sparked on the wet holy boughs, behind winch inrked grim death. It was difficult to realize that grim visaged war had here raised its horrid front, and that each day was bringing nearer and neaver to its culminating point of success on one side and detect on the other what will doubtless prove the most terrible battle of the war.

nearer to its culminating point of success on one side and detect on the other what will doubtless prove the most terrible battle of the war.

It was soven o'clock when we returned from our morning ride and observation. I arrived just in time to witness some robel artillery practice, directed against three of our barges, loaded with stores, lying in Wormsley creek. The tide being low, one of the barges was aground, and, there being no other way o'getting her oil, a detachment of soldlers had been detailed to haul her nito deep water and a secure landing. Seeing the barges and our men in close proximity, the rebeis could not forego the opportunity of making a target of them, it was evident they could only get one puec to bear on the point, as they fired but one gun; but they did the best they could with this while the golden opportunity lasted. Our men were some three-quarters of an hour in getting the barge loose. Intring this time the rebeis kept blazing away solid shot and shell from their single gun; but it was a waste of powder and shell. Not one of our men was hurt or either boat damaged, although some of the shells, with andactous violence, burst near them. The firing, however, aforded lively amassment to the boyes; for, with each explosion of a shell, "Put him in the gaardhouse" ran along the lines of rope attached to the barges.

Came in Front or Yotstown, April 27, 1862.

CAMP IN FRONT OF YORKTOWN, April 27, 1862. An Alarm-The Case of General W. F. Smith-The Mili.

tary Post Office, &c.
The quietude of this Sabbath morning was disturbed by a sharp and rapid fire from the rebel artiflery. Shot and shell came over with great rapidity. They came from the forts immediately in front of Yorktown. Considerable excitement arose throughout the camps; for the suddenness and quick succession of the discharges suggested the idea that the enemy had concluded to make some offensive demonstration. A solution of the matter was soon found in the fact that some of our men who were on their way to relieve a working party had been perceived by the lookouts of the enemy, and so the rebel artillery, which is always in position for any such contingency, blazed away at them. Our gons im-mediately returned the fire; and for a few moments there

mediately restricted the incel and to a lew moments mere was one continuous thundering of artillery. Shortly, however, the men were out of sight, and the firing cased. I have not heard of a single cosmity. Charges or insinuations of intoxication at the engagement at Lee's Mill, on the 16th instant, having been freely made against General Smith, that officer has de-

such a court was granted last evening. The court will convent to-day.

The Post Office at Cheeseman's Landing, under charge of Mr. L. W. Perkins, receives and assorts the mail arriving for officers and soldiers in the Potomac army. The steamers Nelly Baker, Captain Coiden, and T. F. Secor, Captain Mořse, run alternately between Fortress Monroe and Cheeseman's Landing. One of these boats leaves each blace every day. Mr. P. M. Marcus has been appointed mail agent on the Secor. These boats also convey persons connected with the army who find it necessary to travel between Fortress Monroe and this point of the pennsuls.

Mr. Morrill and General Smith—The Action of the 16th and 17/h. dc.

various events at the one gun battery, or at " Lee's Mill," is kept clearly in sight. General Smith was ordered to advance riflemen and artillery at that point, nd shell the working parties. He did so, and up to the success, and his loss was trivial. His conference with Generals McClellan and Keyes was had soon after and then they approved of what had been done; but it will some time appear, we fancy, that it was determined upon in that conference that ne more should be done that day. General McClellan less that conference that no the scene of operations and went back to his headquar ters. General Keyes also left the scene and went back to his headquarters. Here the first event appears to end. After the departure of both the generals, General Smith ordered the attack by four companies of the Vermont Third, and the later one by the Vermont Fourth and Sixth, which were made, as reported in the Hasand of the 19th, and which gained us no additional advantage, and resulted only in disaster. That was the second event of the day. No battery of the enemy's was, in the proper sense of the word, silenced on that day. A twenty-four pound howlizer was disabled; but two other guns were in good condition and ready to work when the enemy wanted to work them, though he wisely kept his men covered from our riflensen. On Thursday night (the 17th) some movement was made by the enemy, and a fire was opened upon him from our side. No one knows exactly what the movement was, but it has been accepted as an attemnt to cross, and that is the attempt that Smith is officially resorted to have "repulsed handsomely." Those three distinct occurrences should be kept desired; intoxication was freely stated late on the day of the battle and on the next day; and it was also stated that he had been put under arrest. We omitted all reference to either statement in what we wrote at that time, as they seemed to be without and end. After the departure of both the generals, General and it was also stated that he had been put under arrest We omitted all reference to either statement in what we wrote at that timp, as they seemed to be without an real foundation, and as merely idle rumors. Had Said been intoxicated at the time of the conference with his superior officers, it must have been perceived by at leas a dozen persons, and as there was no excitement at the time all pressures. time all perceptions were quite clear.

We are of course at work; but the consorship keeps me
perfectly quiet as to how.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, April 27-5 P. M. Splendid Precution of Our Gunboats on the Rebel Batterie: Reception by the Army of the Glorious News from New

Firing has been going on all day in front of the robe works. Our naval vessels, with their superior arms ment, are doing fearful execution on the rebol batteries while the fire of the rebels falls far short of the mark. while the fire of the rebess fails far anort of the mark-Skirmishing between the land forces is kept up very brisk, and it cannot has many hours before a general and terrific engagement will be brought on.
It has been druzzleg all day, and a southeast wind is prevailing at present. The intelligence from New Or-ieans, taken from the Richmond Empirice, several copies of which were brought by fugitive contrabands, causes immense excitement at this place.

### Our Washington Correspondence. Washington, April 28, 1862. Rumors are in circulation that the rebels are preparing

evacuate Forklown. From information received it is manifest that they are sorely troubled with a realization of the uttor hopelessness of their condditi

Rebel Accounts.
[From the Mobile Evening News, March 31.]

Rebel Accounts.

[From the Mobile Evening News, March 31.]

The STUATION IN VIRGINIA.

To wand agem that the tug of war must come very soon in Virginia. The enemy are certainly advancing from the Potomac and up the peninsia, if any reliance whatever is to be placed in the seemingly most authentic and reiterated intelligence to such offect. Probably at least two hundred thousant of the best men Lincoln has under arms compose the forces which threaten the Confederates in front and fank. If they have taken up the advance line of march they must fight us, or retreat dishonored and defeated without a blow. If we decline to fight them, we must yield litchmond, and that is giving up Virginia. If we spitchem and are signally defeated, Richmond and Virginia are tout; for nithing will exist to seem the inpering of the horde of victors. If we fight them and defeat them, we crupile, perhaps failing, the war power and war spirit of the North.

McClelian immestif, the patent "Young Napoleon," made to order by the ingenious rail splitter to meet the exigencies of events, is in the field. Ambitions of the glory of personally "crushing rebellion" where it rears highest its horrid front, he abandons the Cabinet for the tent, and the silent wiles of strategy for hard knocks. He gives up the portfolio of Commande-in-Chief, grasps his dreadful sword, and goes confidently forth to give rebellion the coup de grace under his own immediate supervision. Let us be assured that McClellan does not take the field and risk his fature without the means to back up his ambition. With unlimited powers, he had the making of his own army. Therefore he has spared nothing that it shall be the army that he can roly upon. This take army we have get to whap or Virginia is lost—the capital of the confederacy is lost—the headquarters, armories, starchouses, and a million of population, past from the control and reduce the resources of the confederacy.

It is not to be believed that we can lose this great battle. The stake is too enormous but that it will

(From the Norfolk Pay Book, April 24.)

THE WAY TO FIGHT THEM.

The policy inaugurated by General Magruder, of fighting the Yankees whenever they appear, without regard to numbers, is evidently the true theory of conducting the struggle from this time. The enemy should not be allowed to make a stop forward without encountering bloody evidence of the fixed and unalterable purpose of our people to resist the intolcrable yoke of oppression so exultantly propared for our subjugation. Waits of mourning must be brought home to every household in the North, and the returned carcasses of their dead will instruct them. "trumpet tongued." of their fruitiess

North and the returned carcasses of their dead will in-struct them, "trumpet tongued," of their fruitless attempt to foil a people thoroughly bent on being irre. General Magruder partakes of an intense hatred, com-parable only to the man whose aversion to snakes led him to kill them, though they were inoffensively ex-hibited in the menagerie, and, when upbraided by the keeper, replied, "Damn 'um, I kills 'um whenever I see 'um."

City Intelligence.

WAR BETWEEN THE STREET SPRINKLERS AND THE CROTO Bearn.-Recently the Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department have made a few alterations he water routes for street sprinklers, which has gaused some considerable indignation among that useful class of people. It appears that some of the sixty and the Croton Board have seen fit to curtail the dimensions of said districts with a view to having the work more efficiently performed. The water sprinklers complain that the alteration was made to afford employ-ment to political friends of the Board, and refuse to work unless the old arrangements are re-established. Some of the parties aggrieved have erected pumps on the river's edge, and use salt water rather than submit to what they deem an infringement on their rights Placards, denouncing the Croton Board in no measure terms, were posted all about the city yesterday.

THE PAY OF THE CREW OF THE CUMBERLAND-COMPLAINT BY Two OF THE BLUE JACKETS .- Hiram Gage, an ordinary seaman, and Edward Lyons, a landsman, belonging to the crew of the United States frigate Cumberland, called a our office last evening to complain of alleged ill-treatment at the hands of the officials in the Brooklyn Navy Yard at the hands of the officials in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Gage represented that he served eight months on board the Camberland, and was entitled to \$112 compensation for such service, but, on being discharged yesterday, received only twenty-five cents from the Purser of the Navy Yard, as the balance due him, after substracting the cost of two suits of clothing. Lyons' story was not quite so bad. Out of seven and a half months pay he received \$12.65, in two payments. They complain that they have been treated very badly altogether, not having received a cent of the \$50 cach promised them, to pay for the clothing, &c., lost by the sinking of the Cumberland. The attention of the government should be directed to this matter, and if the gallant tars have been ill used, justice should be done them immediately.

bern or the legal profession and, indeed, the community generally, will regret to learn that A. Oakey Hall, Esq. generally, will regret to learn that A. Oakey Hall, Esq., the District Attorney of this county is seriously ill with typinol fever. He has been confined to his residence for nearly two weeks, and for the lastethree days his physician prohibits access to his room. It is hoped that inedical skill will soon restore him to health, for the proceduing Burcau, which Mr. Hall has just reorganized and rendered more efficient than it has ever been, needs his experience and executive ability.

Sale of Valuable Paintings—Perman of Aaron

BURR .- An auction sale of valuable paintings and works of art took place yesterday forencon, at the private res of art took place yealer day forenoon, at the private resi-dence, 40 West Thirty-eighth street, when quite a splen did collection was disposed of. Among the paintings was an original portrait of Asron Berr, by the celebrated master Vanderlyn, which sold for the handsome sum of \$210. It is the only original portrait of Burr extant, and was painted previous to his visit to France, about twen-ty-five years ago. Anthony J. Bleecker was the auc-tioneor.

Committee met at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning, but transacted no important business. About \$1,000 were subscribed, making the sum, in all \$3,000 thus far. The Chairman, Mr. William Booth, stated that it was rumored some of the alleged refugees were secesh, and putting up at the first hotels in the city.

Personal Intelligence.

N. W: Dunlap, of the engineers of the United States Navy, arrived in this city yesterday, by the Connecticut, having resigned his position on the gunboat Hatteras now engaged in the Western Guif blockading squadron ril's resolution, called forth by what has been said in now engaged in the Western Gulf blockading squadron. elation to General Smith and the affair of the 16th of He is now en route for the West, having recently lost both pril. No profitable conclusion will be reached in that his wife and quild by death.

Winter Garbin -- Miss Bateman's appearance in Julie met ovening attracted the largest audience that has been assembled at this house since the commencement of her engagement. The success that has hitherto marked her ations naturally excited a good deal of curionity to see how she would acquit herself in a past domanding the exercise of higher powers than she has, as yet, had occasion to display. The character of Juliet is an exceedingly difficult one for a young actress to portray successfully. It is made up of so many nice shades of sentiment, exacts such a mixture of dignity, passion and tenderness, and requires besides so many graces of only at rare intervals an artist can be found who unites all these qualities. Mass Bateman approaches nearest to their combination of any young actress that has appeared here for some years. She is far from faultless, is at times even exaggerated, and in her transitions abrupt; but she seizes upon the sympathics of her audi ence, converts them into breathless listeners, and ex-torts from them throughout the most enthusiastic applause. In the presence of such success of course crit cism is superfluous. It is plain that the Juliet of Miss Bateman, if it does not come up in all respects to the traditional standard of excellence, at all events suits the taste of our public, and is therefore entitled to in

The other characters were, in the main, excellently cast. Mr. Edwin Adams' Romeo was a careful and finished performance, and justifies the high reputation that he has brought with him from the provinces. He shared with Miss Bateman the honors of the evening, and was called, with her, several times before the curtain. Mr. J. W. Wallack's Mercutio was capital; it is one of the parts in which he cannot be excelled. Mr. Davidge's Peter and Mrs. Blake's nurse are also entitled to their meed of commendation. Altogether, we have rarely seen the play better performed.

GOTISCHALE'S CONCERDS .- Mr. Gottschalk has returned to New York, and will give concerts on Wednesday and Friday evenings, at Niblo's Saloon. On Thursday he will play in Brooklyn. He will be assisted on these oc casions by Mile. Carlotta Patti, Signor Tombesi, Signor Ferri, Herr Mollenhauer and Mr. Henry Sanderson

#### Adoption of the Tax Levy-The Appro printion for Washington's Birthday.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

visors, their own chamber being under repairs.

Alderman Froment was called to the chair. Several potitions were received and referred to the re-

spective committees. the Board of Aldermen on the death of ex-Alderman Richard T. Compton, formerly President of the Board,

were unanimously adopted. A resolution and ordinance, presented by Alderman Frear, providing for the issue of bonds of the Corpora-tion for the creation of a fund to be known as the Volun-

tion for the creation of a fund to be known as the Volun-teer Family Aid Fund No. 3, amounting to \$500,000, were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolutions (presented by Alderman Boole) relative procuring an asylum or home for permanently disabled soldiers from this city, and for providing a burnal piace in one of the adjoining cometeries for the interment of deceased soldiers, were referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

An invitation was received for the

National Affairs.

An invitation was received for the members of the Board to attend, on Friday next, at the opening of the "Ladies" Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, "situated at the corner of Lexington avenue and Fifty-first street. It was accepted, and the members expressed their intention of being present on the occasion.

A copy of the Tax law, as passed by the Legislature, was received from the Comprelier, together with an ordinance making appropriations in conformity with said law. Laid over

A communication was received from the Mayor stating that about fifty loyal citizons from Jacksonville, Florida, arrived here by the Star of the South, and recommend-ing that an appropriation be made for their immediate relief. Land over, as the matter is pending before the ation was received from the Mayor stating

relief. Laid over, as the matter is pending before the Comcilimen.

The tax levy, as adopted by the Legislature and passed by the Board of Councilmen, was called up, and motion made for its adoption.

Alderman Dayrox said that it was contrary to the charter of the city to adopt this measure on the same evening that it had passed the other Board.

The Caam (Alderman Froment) was of opinion that the objection was well taken.

Alderman Gener was not sustained.

The Poard then adopted the tax levy.

On the appropriation of \$3,800, passed by the Councilmen to defray the expenses incurred by the celebration of Washington's Birthday, an angry and personal debate arcse between Aldermen Gener and Dayton. Mr. Genet desired to have the matter referred, and stated that the expenses.

Alderman Dayrox was a fellow that the committee should furnish the bill of particulars of the

committee should furnish the bill of particulars of the expenses.

Alderman Dayton spoke of the worthy and creditable manner in which the day was celebrated. He had no doubt that it did gratify that portion of the community who affiliated with the rebel secssionists—Beauregard, Dayis, Toombs and others.

Alderman daxis gave the gentleman notice that if he cast any such insinuations against him he should compel him by force to take his seat if the chairman did not order him to sit down.

Alderman Bigary concess the appropriation as exercise.

der him to sit down.

Alderman Brany opposed the appropriation as exorbitant, He did not see why certain members of the Common Council should invite their friends to a dinner at \$10 a head while the families of our soldiers are in want, and then ask the city to pay for it.

After some further remarks the Board concurred with

the Councilmen.

There was a large amount of routine business disposed of that had accumulated during the past five weeks.

Adjourned to Thursday next.

List of Bills Signed by the Governor. The Governor has signed the following additional bills since the last list was published in the Herald:— 478. To provide for the enrolment of the militin, the

organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New York, and for the public defence.

479. To amend an act entitled "An act in relation to the rates of wharfage, and to regulate piers, wharves, bulkheads and stips in the cities of New York and Brooklyn," passed April 10, 1860.

480. To authorize William Beard and others to erect, construct, build and maintain sea walls or breakwater piers, decks, wharves, bulkheads, piers and warehouses, and a basin for commercial uses in front of their lands in the Twelfth ward of the city of Brooklyn.

481. To amend an act entitled "An act to establish bulkhead and pier lines for the port of New York," passed April 17, 1867.

There are twenty-four still in his bands awaiting his

There are twenty-four still in his hands awaiting his

Funeral of Lieutenant Lyons, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The funeral of Lieutenant James Lyons, fermerly of Company H, Sixty-muth regiment, N. Y. S. M., took place from the late residence of deceased, 218 West Thirty sixth street, yesterday afternoon. Lieutenant Lyons was for a long time connected with our local military, and much respected as a good soldier and citizen during his life time. He was a native of the county Carlow, Ireland and had resided in this country for a number of years. He was first connected with the Seventy-fifth—the regiment under Colonel McCann—and eventually became a lieutenant in the Sixty-ninth. At the time of the war breaking out the health of Lieutenant Lyons was so bad that it was impossible for him to go on with his regiment into active service. Yesterday afternoon, Company H, of the Sixty-ninth, Captain William Buter, together with the officers of the corps, turned out in order to escort the remains of their late brother in arms to his last resting place. The funeral procession formed in Thirty-sixth street at about three o'clock, and from thence marched to the Teath street feery, from whence the remains were taken to Calvary Cemeiry for internent. Three volleys were fired over the remains of the dead soldier, which closed the funeral rites of the occasion. and had resided in this country for a number of years

Suprems Court Part 1 — Nos. 5663, 5712, 6531, 6843, 7229, 7245, 7253, 7257, 7259, 7263, 7277, 7381, 7400, 7401, 7409, 7412, 7413, 7417, 7455, 7457, 7468, 7467, 7469, 7479, 7489, 7496, 7503, 7509, 7517. Part 2.—Nos. 1800, 1450, 1846, 2108, 2110, 2712, 2114, 2116, 2118, 2120, 2122, 2130, 2138, 2140, 2742, 1974, 2146, 2154, 2156, 2158.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.-The Best in the world; harmless, reliable and instantaneous. Sold and ap-plied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond steret. Hill's Hair Dye, Fifty Cents-Black or

Dr. Kennedy's Medical Discovery Is warantel to care Scrofula, Erystpelas, Ringwerm, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Pimples, and every disease of the Skin, of whatever nature.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing, heautifying, cariling, deauing, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all druggists. Beautiful Complexion-Laird's Bloom of

Youth, or Liquid Pearl for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. All druggists, and 439 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wigs, the best in the world, wholesale and retail and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House. At Jeffers', 573 Broadway—Ladies' Bal-moral Boots, \$2 50; Misses' \$1 75; Children's \$1 25 a \$1 37, JEFFERS, 573 Broadway.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, New York.

Removal .- Dr. Adam Lauries' office, for the sale of the celebrated Chinese Life Pills for nervous de bility, neuralgia, &c., will be removed on the lat of May, from No, 429 to No, 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Herel. GEO, BULPIN, General Agent.

Holloway's Pills will positively cure ny Bilious Fever if taken in dozes of ten night and

Catarrh.—Dr. Goodale's Catarrh Remedy is the only one ever devised that permanently cures that bornible discusse. Sold at 615 Broadway, and by druggists,

## THE MAILS FOR EUROPE.

Capture of the City of New Orleans by the Union Forces-Terrible Destruction of Property-Operations Before Yorktown-Bombardment of Fort Jackson on the Mississippt-Important Moves ments of the Army in the West-Latest News from Mexico, South and Central America, &c., &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Captain Macaulay will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city this afternoon, at a quarter past one and at half past five o'clock, to go by railroad.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe-will bepublished at eleven o'clock this morning, and will contain the highly important intelligence of the Capture of the City of New Orleans by the Union Forces, and of the Terrible Destruction of Property by the Defeated Robels; The Latest Despatches Relative to the Siege of Yorktown; Account of the Terrific Rombardment of Fort Jackson on the Mississippi; Important Intelligence from General Halleck's Division in front of Corinth, and a record of the Movements and continued successes of the Union Forces throughout the country: News From the Rebel States: The Recent Visit of the French Minister to the Rebel Capital: Late and Interesting Intelligence from Mexico, Central and South America and all important news received during the past week. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents,

Sampson Low, Son & Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London. England, will receive advertisements and subscriptions for the HERALD. Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy &

Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

Kentucky. Extra Class 199—April 23, 1862.

73, 35, 2, 24, 56, 20, 65, 33, 39, 52, 10, 77, 48.

Kentucky. Class 200—April 28, 1862.

31, 3, 45, 63, 41, 4, 12, 42, 26, 23, 15, 35.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Kentucky and Delaware State Lotteries.

54, 61, 65, 9, 46, 77, 12, 56, 42, 37, 48, 11, 74, 61, 65, 9, 46, 77, 12, 56, 42, 37, 48, 11, 74, 19, 4, 63, 23, 31, 45, 57, 6, 37, 30, 35, 66, Circulara sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Covington, Kentucky.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotte

Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, Room No. 1, New York.

We have this day transferred the Merchani Tailoring D partment of our business from the second floor of the sto corner of Broadway and Warren streets, to the second floo of our store.

NOS. 459 AND 461 BROADWAY. CORNER OF GRAND STREET. Where we are opening a very large and select stock of Spring Glothing, Cassimeres, Vestings, ac.

We beg to assure our ricends that no pains or expense will be spared to sustain the reputation of this branch of our business.

P. S.—The retail Ready Made Clothing Department will be continued at the corner of Broadway and Warren street.

A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF STYLISH CLOTHING NOW on hand.

Barnum's American Museum.—This week is the last of the Belgian Glant, and the last of the play Hop O'My Thumb, in which he and Commodore Nutt will appear. See advertisement.

Unreserved Auction Sale of a Truce usiness this day, at noon, at 182 Breadway.

Gent's Spring Lace Boots for \$3; Patent

A Pure Tobacco.—Yellow Hank Tobacco.—Goodwin's Pure Yellow Bank Tobacco, free from all impurities, for sale by all tobacco and segar dealers, and as wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 29 Water street.

Grover & Buker's Sewing Machines are now considered the best. A large variety of their celebral "Double Lock Stitch" and improved "Lock Stitch" Machin for family and manufacturing purposes, can be examined 495 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF



Prints and Domestics for cash; other goods on 4 months' Stock complete.

Prices the lowest in the market.

A ROMATIC "SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS."

A "SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS."

Country Merchants,
Greers and Druggists,
Apothecaries and Hotel Keepers,
All persons who wish to purchase SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS
before the advance in prices had better make early applica-

UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street. A 7 \$3, \$3 50, \$4 AND \$4 50.—SHOES AND GAITERS,

, now ready at JONES', 10 and 12 Ann street. A PANIC.—GENTS' PATENT LEATHER BOOTS FOR

A GREAT VICTORY.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER.
Trusscures Hernis or Rupture on a new principle—action inward and upwaru. Hundreds have been cured this year. Come and see it. Pamphlets free.
GREGORY & CO., 25 Bond street.

A STITCH IN TIME.—AN OLD ADAGE TELLS US

A TTENTION.—READER, IF YOU SUFFER FROM corns call on Dr. Briggs; if you suffer from bunious call on Dr. Briggs; if you suffer from bunious call on Dr. Briggs; if you suffer from the Briggs; if you suffer from from conditions and the Briggs; if you suffer from any of the many terminis of the tree call on Dr. Briggs. In slot of the many terminis of the tree call on Dr. Briggs. In slot of the many terminis of the tree call on Dr. Briggs. In slot of the many terminis of the tree call on Dr. Briggs. In slot of the many terminis of which good advices the sume could at 212 Broadway. Dr. BRIGGS, corn and bunion aleviator, is working wonders in the same capacity. 25 and 50 cents per loss. Sent by mail. Soid by druggists., Remember, 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's church. N. Y.

A LETTER FROM JOHN C. HEENAN; ALSO AN-other from his friend; Wagon Rides, or Life on the A other from his friend; Wagon Rides, or Life on the Road, by Sulkey; Theatticals, by Bayard, See WILKES' SPIRIT, now out and for said everywhere. Get it, get it.

BOYS LIKE TO WEAR THE VERY LATEST AND most elegant fashions as well as men, and as economy, as well as taste, indicates ROUERS & RAYMOND'S, celebrated Clothing exablishments, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton street, and 214 Broadway, as the places where the most splendid pabrics in this department may be procured at the smallest cost. Judicious parents buy there. CORNS, BUNIONS, INVESTED NAILS, ENLARGED

O joints, and all diseases of the feet, cared without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and sur-geons of the city. A TTENTION.—CORNS CURED FOR ONE CENT EACH by using Dr. Briggs' Corn and Bunion Allevintor, a safe and educacious cure for corns, bunions, fronted and bilasered Let. &c.; 25 and 50 cents; sent by mail; sold by druggists, Dr. J. Brides, Chiropodick, propeletor, 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's church, New York.

GROCERY AND TEA DEALERS SUPPLIED WITH CANTON TEA CO., 125 Chatham str

GRAND SPRING OPENING OF CARPETS, AT HUB-son Hall,—Looki spiended Tapestries, 7s. 64, per yard; Three-plat Carpets, 7s.; super-Ingrain, 5s. 6d., handsome, 3s.; Olieloths, 3s.; Gilt Cornices, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, 4c. LANDON, 374 Mudson street.

GENTLEMEN'S LEFT OFF CLOTHING PURCHASED, in large or small lots. Ple Conroy, 44 Centre street.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT FOWDER,
INSEC

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.-PRICES TO SUIT THE poctet and Pens to suit the hand of every writer, at 23 Maider Ane. Call or inclose stamp for circular. NOTICE-NO REMOVAL.-M. LARMONT, PARIS

PANIC -LADIES BALMO RAL BOOTS, NEW STYLES

SMITH & BROTHER'S NEW YORK

PALE EXX

in whole, half and quarter casks, brewed from barley mail and hops. Brewery 153 and 16) Wes street, between Seventh and Eighta avenues, N.